## Twin Falls, Its New Railroad Big Celebration

important event in the history of the state of Idaho. The occasion will be of particular significance to the citizens of Cassia county, for that is the date fixed for a cele. bration in the new city of Twin Falls, marking the completion of the Minidoka Southwestern railroad, a branch of the Oregon Short Line, to that point. the last spike in the new road will protably be driven today; but the joilideation does not take place till a little nore than a week later.

The business men of Twin Falls are making elaborate arrangements to take care of the crowd and every assurance has been given that visitors will be most royally entertained. The Oregon short Line has announced an excursion short talle has fare for the round trip from all Idaho points. A special train will be run from Minidoka to Twin Falls, arriving at the future metropolis outhern Idano about I o'clock in the afternoon, when the keys to the town, er due ceremony, will be turned over

o the gliests.
Not only is the coming celebration in-nded to mark the completion of the but it will also be in the nabuilders who, through energy, pluck,

F. H. Euhl, Sharon, Pa., vice president and general manager, W. G. Filer, Salt Lake; secretary and treasurer, M. B. DeLong, Utlea, N. Y.; assistant general manager, M. M. Murtaugh, Milner, Ia.; chief engineer, P. L. A. Bickel, Helena, Mont. Mr. Frank Knox of Salt Lake also became interested in the company, James, D. Schuyler, hydraulic engineer consulting engineer.

With every detail arranged the company found itself in position to let the first contracts a little more than two years ago. Ferris & Kescel of Boise were the successful bidders and in April, 1903, they begun actual construction on the dam at the head of Cedar Rapids, a dam at the head of Cedar Rapids, a point in the Snake river about 26 miles south and west of Kimamma, a small station on the main line of the Oregon Short Line, Here the first townsite was inid out and it received the name of Milner, after Col, Milner, The Buise firm's contract also included the first two miss of the contract also included the first two miss of the contract also included the first two miss of the contract also included the first two miss of the contract also included the first two miss of the contract also included the first two miss of the contract also included the first two miss of the contract also included the first two miss of the contract also included the first two miss of the contract also included the first two miss of the contract also included the first two miss of the contract also included the first two miss of the contract also included the first two miss of the contract also included the first two miss of the contract also included the first two missing the contract als and other equipment. He bought equipment elsewhere and ran the expense of "getting ready" many thousands of dollars above that figure. Electrical machinery, such as would be needed in the canal, that being the maximum depth it is proposed to carry. Although it is not believed there would be the least danger in doing so, it was deemed best not to raise the water in the received to the full better the control of the control doing heavy rock work, massive pump-ing machinery, an electric rallroad used

were placed wooden cribs filled with rock and faced with sheet piling to the solid rock bottom which was cleared by sea divers and a contact brade by concreting the solid rocks and Mont. Mr. Frank Knox of Salt Lake also became interested in the company. James, D. Schuyler, hydraulic engineer of Los Angeles, Cal., was appointed consulting engineer. tunnel and the further construction of the dam then proceeded the same as those in the dry channels. The tunnel and its gates cost approximately \$50,000. Now that the gates are closed and the whole flow of the rive going over the island spillway, mission of the tunnel is accomplished and the gates at its entrance may never be opened again. In fact, it is quite probable the open cut forming the en-trance to the tunnel will be permanently filled with rock and cement.

SOLIDITY AND PERMANENCY. two miles of the canal and the company had to pay them for work performed approximately \$500,000. Messrs. Ferris & Kessel made elaborate preparations to execute their work with rapidity.

Mr. Ferris spent more than \$25,000 in Chicago in the purchase of machinery the reservoir to the full height at

WHO SPEAKERS WILL BE:

will be awarded for the best showing of farm products grown on the Twin Pails tract, of which there will be quite an elaborate exhibition.

Kimberly, is nearing completion; the

Kimberly, is nearing completion; the streets have been graded and otherwise improved. A splendld site for a city park has been cleared of sage brush, seeded to grass and beautified by the plenting of trees. In this connection it might be well to state that the Twin Falis Investment company, which has had the management of the selling of the town property, contributed 7,000 shade trees towards the beautifying of the place. The trees have been planted on either side of the residence streets, along the Biue Lakes

been planted on either side of the rest-dence streets, along the Biue Lakes drive, which leads out in the direction of the famous Perrine orchards. The highway to the great Shoshone falls, a distance of about four miles, has not been overlooked in this respect, and in a few years this will become a popular

venue for an evening's drive or a spin with the automobile.

with the automobile.
Originally it was the intention to locate the townsite near Twin Falls, from which the place derived its name, Engineer Bickel contended that it would be better to make the location

out towards the center of the tract, where it would be surrounded on all

flicials and no one has ever regretted A MANUFACTURING CENTER. Twin Palls seems destined to become a manufacturing city. It should be known as the Niagara of the west

to the Nagarn, are barnersed and placed under subjection. Power will be plentiful and cheap. The Shoshons Falls Power company is now constructing a plant at Shoshone Falls and with-

ing a plant at Shoshone Falls and within three months will be ready to deliver electrical energy to the town. The
initial plant will be capable of generating 20,000 horse-power. This company
has also acquired an electric railroad
franchise and early next year will have
a line in operation from the town to
the falls. As the country settles
up rural lines, both railway
and lighting, will be built.
The town has a temperary water sys-

and lighting, will be built. The town has a temporary water sys tem, which supplies present needs from Rock Creek canyon. A larger system is to be built, however, and the town

council is now giving the matter con-

All lines of business enterprises are

represented in Twin Falls. Two banks have been established there, one of them a branch of McCornick & Co. of Salt Lake; it has two progressive news-

papers the News and Times. Both are well edited and are doing their share

be, for they are doing lots of good.

The citizens of Twin Falls are no

slow about providing good educational

being spent in the construction of a school building this year and the con-

tractors will rush the building to com-pletion so that it can be occupied by the beginning of the year. It will prob-ably be built of cement blocks and, when completed, will make an imposing

in the town for the location of school houses; one on the east side, the other on the west side of the townsite.

UNDER CAREY ACT.

UNDER CAREY ACT.

Practically all the lands of the Twin Falls tract, which are now under the ditches, have been filed on under the provisions of the Carey land act, which allows all citizens of the United States and those who have declared their intention to become such, to 160 acres or any fractional part thereof. The total cost of the land and water is \$25.50 per acre, in addition to the small office fees; the water company gets the \$25 and the state of Idaho the balance, Until the water right is entirely paid for the settler does not obtain absolute

for the settler does not obtain absolute

title, as the canal company holds a lein upon the land to the extent of the deferred payments, which bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. When all payments are made, the settler becomes absolute owner of the water rights to his land and is a stockholder in the canal to that extent. Eventually, the entire Twin Falls canal system will be owned and operated by the land owners themselves; thus, in time, the canal company will become

The Townsite compani

appearance. The Townsite co had the foresite to set aside two

towards building up the country. are liberally supported and ought to

sideration

ORGANIZING THE FARMERS. **\*\*\*\*** 

The most important duty devolving upon Mr. McPherson is the organization of the farmers throughout the tract. He has already organized five associations, and will organize many more as the country settles up. At these meetings matters pertaining to irrigation, stockraising, horticulture and other topics of interest to them are discussed. Farmers tell of their 

would be hard to excel in the corn states; a potato patch that would take

the prize in any country. He has other things growing, including vari

ous kinds of grasses, which clearly demonstrate that the proper application of water to the soil and careful atten-

tion is about all that is necessary to get a crop in that portion of southern Idaho.

experiences and by coming together engage in a general exchange of ideas. Where one has made a failure in the raising of a certain kind of grain, vegetable, or something else, another will tell him just where he has made a mistake and how to remedy it. Mr. McPherson has delivered a number of icctures to the farmers at meetings of these associations, and many of his hearers have gained knowledge of how to farm in an irrigated country, which otherwise would have taken them years Mr. McPherzon made a two years' con-tract with the latter and receives a saluty of \$250 per month. Forty acres of ground were set aside, near the town of Twin Falls for experimental purposes. Here experiments are be-ing made with the growing of all kinds of grains, vegetables, fruit, etc., the purpose of which is to determine what kind of greens on he made measurable. and of crops can be most successfully rown on the sell and what kinds are the most profitable to cultivate. Mr. grown on the soil and what kinds are the most profitable to cultivate. Mr. McPherson is an charge of this farm. The land was all samebrush on May 10th last, but no one would know it without being told now, for he is going to hervest a big crop, notwithstanding the season was well advanced before he could get the seed into the ground. He has a corn field that would be hard to excel in the corn otherwise would have taken them years

WILL FORM FEDERATION.

WILL FORM FEDERATION.

The local organizations will lead to the formation of a federation made up of representatives of the lesser organizations. By banding themselves together in this manner the farmers will be better prepared to work unitedly to obtain legislation and other things that will work to their mutual welfare. The associations will bring the leaders, the master minds, to the front; the farmers will learn to do business, as Mr. McPherson expresses it, and when the time comes for them to take over the management of the canal system, they will know how to conduct it.

The raising of sugar beets is receiving much attention among the farmers of the Twin Falls tract and that will undoubtedly become an important industry before very long in that region. The allitude at the Milner farms is 4,180 feet, and Twin Falls city is at an elevation of a little emore than 3,800 feet.

elevation of a littl emore than 3,800 feet. WILL HAVE SEVERAL TOWNS.

The tract will contain a number of

Walter G. Filer of Salt Lake is the general manager of the land company. Mr. M. M. Murtaugh is the assistant general manager, and he has had the direction of everything pertaining to the affairs of the company on the ground. His headquarters are at Twin Falls. He is a man of great executive ability and is in every way fitted for directing his enterprises successfully.

directing big enterprises successfully. BIG BOOM COMING.

Upon the formal opening of the railroad into Twin Falls next menth it is
expected the town and country will
enjoy a lively building been. Many
who have contemplated the construction of new buildings have deferred deing so until the coming of the Iron
horse with the expectation of making
a great saving on the cost of material.
Heretofore everything has been
brought everland from Shoshone, a
distance of 30 miles.
Together with the Minidoka tract,
embracing nearly 300,000 acres, which is
now being reciaimed by the govern-

now being reclaimed by the govern-ment, that portion of southern Idaho will become an empire in itself and will furnish homes for several hundred thousand inhabitants. It will become a business getter for the Oregon Short Line railroad.



HOTEL KIMBERLY IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION AT TWIN FALLS.

ements in the history of irrigation. The world has never seen any-thing to compare with the Twin Falls irrigation project for through the con-struction of great dams and the subtion of the waters of the Snake at Miner, a region embracing approxi-mately 270,000 acres of desert lands, covered by sage brush for centuries, has been made available for cultiva-

Today a greater portion of the tract is under the canals of the Twin Falls Land & Water company, which has nearly 400 miles of canals and laterals nearly 400 miles of canals and laterals flashed and it is the intention to add several hundred miles more before the entire system is completed. A year ago nothing green could be seen throughout his broad expanse; but now there are many fields bearing a crop for the first time. The Twin Falls tract, as it is familiarly called, will become a garden spot as other places in the arid west have become through the simple application of water. It will be a populous section and 40 and 80 acre tracts will be popular with tillers of the soil.

FATHER OF THE PROJECT.

About twenty years ago, a young men-a tenderfoot, fresh from a down that farm, landed in Idaho. He came in search of a fortune; for he wasn't rich. On the contrary, he was as poor as the proverbial church mouse. His ambition was his only bank account and his stock in trade was a dogged determination to succeed. He pictured in his mind a long slege of hardships; yet that did not discourage him. He slighted from the train at Shoshone and, in looking around the place, did not encourage around the place, did signed from the train at Shoshone and, in looking around the place, did not encounter anything that would tend to give him encouragement. Shoshone was the supply point for the Wood river mines at that time, just as it is now. The young man thought of the friends he had left behind and at times that desire to get back among them would come upon him. But no! He would not give up the fight so soon. He had heard of the Shoshone falle and he wanted to see them. He made that way, and while out on the trip, ran across the Blue lakes, in a box canyon near the banks of the Snake river, which he located; and since then has made his home there. This man is Mr. I. B. Perrine. Mr. 1. B. Perrine,

WORK AND PRIVATION.

It took much hard work and years of privation on the part of Mr. Perrine to make his Blue lakes ranch profitable. The country was new; there were roads to build and a thousand and one other things to do. But he early saw the possibilities of that country lying south of the river in Cassia country, where existed the broad expanse now irrigated under the canals of the Twin Falls Land & Water company.

The scheme which has been carried a successful consummation during a present year, after an expenditure \$5,000,000, is really of Mr. Perrine's sin. He is the father of the Twin ills project, and is entitled to much the glory of it. After satisfying that the plan was feasible by a running of surveys, Mr. Perrine at on the waters of the Snake, prossing to divert it at almost the idencial point selected later by the pressit company. It was difficult for him get capital interested in the proct. After awhile Col. Milner of this ly came to the rescue, and it was rigely through his efforts that Frank Buhl and the late P. L. Kimberly the strong of the strong of the surveys. scheme which has been carried H. Buhl and the late P. L. Kimberly were attracted to the proposition and resulted in the consummation of a deal whereby the latter were to furnish the funds for the construction of the dam and waterways in consideration of 51 per cent of the stock of the Twin Falis Land & Water company, which they organized,

sels were dry, except at extreme high vater, the stream being confined being confined north chanordinarily to the north channel. Conditions were found ideal for
the building of a great permanent dam
or dams, as the topography was such
that three dams were needed to hold
the water in check so that it could
find its way by gravity through the
channels provided later for it across the
lands intended to be irrigated. All the
dams are securely linked to the rock
islands; two of them have walls 76
feet high, while the third is 60 feet. rdinarily the

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION.

Chief Engineer P. L. A. Bickel has kindly furnished the "News" some in-teresting data relative to the construckindly furnished the "News" some interesting data relative to the construction of the dams and water ways, "The dams at Irrigation falls, the name given to the falls created artificially at Milner," Mr. Bickel states, "each have a width of 20 feet on the creat, at a height of eight feet above high water mark in the canals. They are contructed of massive embankments of rock laid dry, having a minimum width of 150 feet at base, reinforced at the upper side with an embankment of earth having a base width of 300 feet, the total width of bottom being 460 feet, the upper slope being four to one and paved with rock rip-rap. The aggregate length of the three dams is about 1,100 feet, and the spillways will are over 900 feet long, making a total length of 2,000 feet. The islands are used as spillways, to take care of the excess of water beyond the capacity of the canals. The top of the south island has been cut down to the bottom of the canals, and provided with a battery of 99 gates, each Ex10 feet in clear, extending across the island, a distance of 630 feet. It is safe to say that no such assembly of gates arrayed in one continuous line has ever been used upon any irrigation works in America. These gates are held in place by steel frames inclosed in concrete, and are expected to control the flow of the river at all times, and have a capacity of 63,000 second feet without raising the at all times, and have a capacity of 63,-000 second feet without raising the water level beyond the high water mark in the canals. The greatest flood dis-charge of the river is 50,000 feet, and charge of the river is 50,000 feet, and the maximum wasteway provided in spillways, tunnels and canals is 186,000 second feet, three and one-half times the maximum. The dams are provided with a central core of wood, founded on bedrock and anchored thereto by concrete base wall. This core consists of a double thickness of two-inch plank, spiked to uprights two feet apart. Above this core or fence all the material is carefully puddled with water; below it the rock is large blocks, loose and open and free to drift out any water that may find its way through the ponderous mass of puddled earth behind it and through the core. All the possible leakage water is thus robbed of its velocity head, and has no power to do harm to the structure even should it appear.

DRY CHANNEL DAMS.

"The two dry channel dams were first constructed. Then the water was di-verted through a tunnel cut under the south island below the normal level of south island below the normal level of the river while the north or main chan-nel dam was put in. This tunnel was eut through solid reck and is 42 feet wide, eight feet high and 80 feet long, part of the distance through the is-land being an open cut. The tunnel is lined with concrete and divided into

pereverance and great expenditure of in the movement of rock and material in the dam construction.

At the point where the dam is located the river had three channels, separated by two rock islands, one 40 and the sake river. The celebration will be a bapy climax to one of the grandest asherements in the history of the river had three channels, separated by two rock islands, one 40 and the client to carry the full present flow of the river had the river the water in the reservoir asherements in the history of the river and reservoir as the river the water in the reservoir asherements in the history of the river and reservoir as the river as the river as the riv ceased to rise. Whatever additional height may be required at any time up to the maximum, can readily be ob-tained by closing enough of the spilltained by closing enough of the spill-way gates to secure the desired result. The north island is considerably higher than the other and the dams are so constructed that it will also act as a spillway whenever the water gets high enough to run over it, which will be only in flood time. The crest of the dams is several feet higher than the highest island, so that there is not even a possibility of the water ever running over the top of the dams."

The width of Irrigation falls is more than 500 feet and about 50 feet in height.

CANAL DIMENSIONS.

there is a conspicuous absence of flumes. One cyphon is used to convey the water across the Rock Creek valley and is built of heavy steel. In the first four miles of the canal there is considerable solid rock, but beyond that the excavations have been made in soft mellow lava ash soil.

Some fills were necessary, but not many; one of them is 24 feet, but short. Eight miles below the dam the canal crosses the Dry Creek valley. Here, in order to avoid a detour of three or four miles below the dam the canal crosses the Dry Creek valley. Here, in order to avoid a detour of three or four miles below the dam the canal crosses the Dry Creek valley. Here, in order to avoid a detour of three or four miles, a dam a mile long was built. This dam is 48 feet high at the lowest place in the valley and has created a reservoir covering about 1,200 acres of land and will hold a three-days' supply of water in event of the occurrence of a break above. Gates have been installed at the inlet and outlet of the reservoir, thus the supply is constantly under control. The gates are of the same type as the head gates and the waste gates in use in the system. They are radial gates, semi circle in form and presenting the convex surface to the pressure. The walls and piers have a are radial gates, semi circle in form and presenting the convex surface to the pressure. The walls and piers have a steel frame and the gates are all of structural steel except the wooden facing and a rubber flap or belt connecting the division walls or gates, against which the water presses to make them tight. The gates are controlled, that is, raised and lowered, by a windless and chain.

The main canal has a fall of 79-100 of a foot to the mile,

The dimensions of the main canal are 80 feet wide on the bottom, 120 feet at the surface of the water when full, and carries 10 feet of water. The intake is on the south side of the dam at Milner, and the banks are 13 feet high above the center of the canal with stopes of more than 500 feet and about 50 feet in height.

wo to one. The canal and its banks two to one. The canal and its banks occupies a right of way averaging about 200 feet in width. The main canal, 25 miles below the head gates, is divided into what is known as the high low line canals, which continue westward over the tract for nearly 45 miles. Nine hundred miles of canals and laterals will be required to complete the system and it will take several years more in which to build them. This will include waterways necessary to irrigate a tract of 50,000 acres or more on the north side of the river in Lincoln county.

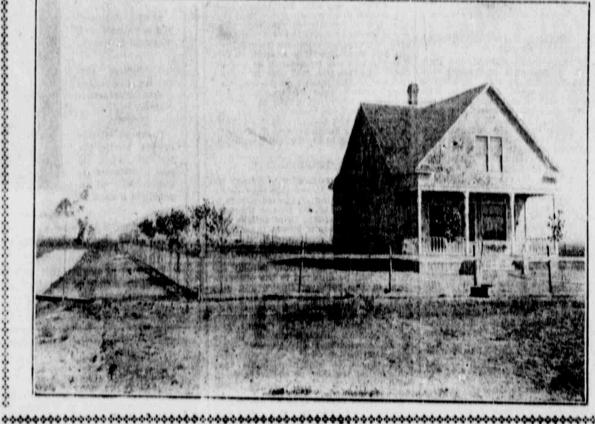
NO FLUMES.

In the construction of the canals there is a conspicuous absence of flumes. One cyphon is used to convey

in time, the canal company will become a great co-operative concern, the land owners will have entire control of it; will elect their own officers and conduct it as any other big enterprise should be conducted. FROM ALL DIRECTIONS. The people who have taken up land hall from all parts of the country and it is safe to say that every state and territory in the Union is represented. The New England and Mississippi valhe sew England and all sissippi val-ley states are represented by a great many; some have left the swamps and the plantations of Louislana and other states of the south to find homes in a states of the south to find homes in a country where fever and chills are unknown; men have come in flocks from the irrigated sections of Oregon and Washington and they are artists when it comes to the application of water on the lands; Colorado and Utah have contributed their shake and they understand the duty of water as applied to land just as thoroughly as their neighbors from the Pacific coast states,

of Set capital interested in the prolock. After awhile Col. Milner of this
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stakes left by the surveyors there were
stakes left by the surveyors there were
house rescent that a town of large
proportions was to built there. The
house referred to was built by the
Twin Falls Investment company, and
was put up for office purposes. This
little place has been about the busiest
in the town, which now has a population of about 1,500 people.

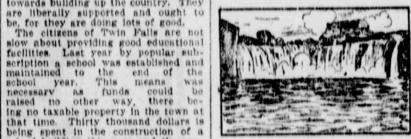
Many fine residences have been built,
large business blocks creeted. A new
proportions was to built there. IRRIGATION INSTRUCTION.



RESIDENCE OF C. D. THOMAS, OF IDAHO LAND BOARD AT TWIN FALLS.

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